

## Politics in India i

### Paper iii

#### 1. What are the important legacies left behind by colonialism? How do these legacies influence Indian Politics today?

8+4=12

Ans.: British ruled India for two centuries and had immense contribution to the Indian society. They were concerned with social reform, administrative reform, various prosperous economic activism, law and order etc. We the people of India are still following the British policy and programmes. In the following few lines the colonial legacies are tried to highlight.

1. **Police administration:** for the law and order police are appointed but still we are following the age old system introduced by British in colonial administration. Britishers introduced it in the year 1861, and though little bit reform is done but the system is going on as per that particular act.

2. **Bureaucratic system:** Actually in the immediate post-independence period though there was a crisis in administration but the traditional system was remained same. Just the people are changed and the structure remains same.

3. **Corrective Laws:** British were very concerned in law making for peace and smooth functioning. Various laws were introduced by them and still we are following them with little bit reform only.

4. The process of **decentralization** is also important. Lord Ripon introduced it and at present moment it is functioning properly in the grassroots level.

5. The concept of **secularism** is also the legacy of Colonialism. The rules and regulations are prepared for the common people, not targeting the British or the Hindu or Muslim only.

6. The **party system** like Indian national Congress is still prevailing in India even today. So, in party politics they have also contribution.

7. The colonial **education system** is still prevailing in India. We are following the up till present the lower class in vernacular medium and higher education in English.

8. They have tremendous contribution **in economy** and we are following still now. The market, trade and commerce etc. are their contribution.

9. The British system of **transport and communication** is still now we are using.

The British system are very extensively related with our daily life. We cannot deny the legacies. How the political sphere is influenced is tried to high light below.

1. The **party politics** is still prevailed in India. The Indian National Congress was established by the collective contribution of British and Indian. But today it has dominance in Indian politics.

2. The **divide and rule** on the basis of caste is also prevailing in Indian politics.

3. The value of **secularism** is also try to establish in Indian society. The constitutional recognition is already happened.

4. The **educational system** is also factor in Indian political system. With the enhancement of education, people are becoming more critical about their social existence.

So, these are the legacies we are following still now. The British left India but their contribution and influence have large scale effect in the common life.

**2. What are the legacies of colonialism in India? What are the guiding values of the Indian Constitution?**                      6+6=12

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So, these are the legacies we are following still now. The British left India but their contribution and influence have large scale effect in the common life. In our constitution, we give recognition of different values. In the following few lines those are highlighted.

1. Secularism: Indian constitution very strongly advocated secularism, equal treatment for all. No religion is given more preferences.
2. Justice: It is also important in Indian society. Our constitution ensures justice in all aspects of life. Social, economic, political are included here.
3. Equality: In our constitutions the equal treatment is guaranteed for all. No discrimination on the basis of sex, caste, religion, and colour are ensured in it.
4. Rights: Our constitution is concerned with rights of all section of people. Though Britishers were not in favour of rights of people, but they tried to provide all facilities for the emancipation.
5. Unity and Integrity: the constitution is concerned with the problem of national integration. All the people are tried to unite under same banner.
6. Democratic: Indian constitution very strongly supported democracy. The people fought for that against the British and until now.

So, from the above discussion, the colonial legacies are inseparably related with our life. At the same time the constitutional values will give us different type of boost in our societal process.

**3. What are the guiding principles mentioned in the Indian Preamble of the Indian Constitution? Discuss.** 12

Ans.: Indian preamble gives us a clear picture of the aspiration of Indian society. Any type of explanation we can approach in the preamble. It is an integral part of constitution. We can analyse the guiding principles in the following manner.

1. Democratic: India is a democratic country. After a fixed period of time, elections are happening. People are participating and their representatives are functioning according to the constitution.
2. Secular: Indian constitution gives impetus on secular value. No religion is state religion and all are equal in front constitution
3. Republic: there is no hereditary system in appointing the head of Indian governance. He or she is elected by the people.
4. Socialist: India is a socialist country and try to develop with plan economic system. Though it is not fully socialist, but it tries to give emphasis on the principles of socialism.
5. Justice: It also ensures justice to all. In the field of economy, society, politics justice is ensured in the constitution.
6. Freedom: It also gives emphasis on freedom of all. Actually Indian people have a long struggle only for freedom.
7. Fraternity: all are equal and among all the brotherhood is tried to spread. Indian preamble very clearly stated the sense of brotherhood.
8. Integrity: the preamble is also concerned with integration among all. There should not be discrimination on the basis of sex, caste, class etc.
9. Dignity of individual: All the people must get minimum respect in the eyes of law. The dignity of people must be ensuring in every day basis.
10. Equality: all are equal and our constitution very enthusiastic about it.

So, these are the different values we are enjoying in our day to day life. These are very clear in our constitutional preface. It gives us the detail of the constitutional mechanism.

**4. What are the important legacies left behind by the freedom struggle? Do you find these legacies important in India Politics Today? 8+4=12**

Ans.: Indian society is not the outcome of a single day. The contribution of Mughal, the earlier kings, British all are very crucial in the social as well as political system. The freedom movement has also tremendous influence in the political administration of India. In the following few lines the legacies of the Freedom movement is tried to highlight.

1. The sense of freedom or liberty is very crucial and we get it from the freedom movement. Indian people have a long experience about the evil colonial role and for that they try to get rid of from the subjugation of British.

2. Freedom movement gives us the sense of unity. India is a diverse country and religion, caste, class are very important components in the fragile structure. The British divided all and against them the people fought unitedly.
3. The sense of secularism is also important legacy of freedom movement. The freedom movement provides space participation of all, all the people were respected. So, mutual respect and recognition is learned only by the freedom movement.
4. Democracy is very integral part of Indian freedom movement. People fought for establishing democracy. They tried to oust the colonial administrative process.
5. Social justice is also got from the freedom struggle. The whole experience of struggle gives us that how the British people exploited as well as deprived Indian. For that the intensity was so strong to fight against British.
6. The anti-imperialism is also the legacy of freedom movement.
7. The freedom movement taught us the values of humanism. The inhuman activisms are strongly condemned in those days.
8. The anti-capitalist views also accepted by India. It gives us to approach the socialistic system.

So these are the legacies we are concerned with freedom movement. Actually we have a grievance against the British administration and their inhuman behaviour. Those are very crucial in the political life of India.

1. The concept of secularism is very important in the diverse country like India.
2. The integration among the people is also helpful to strengthen the national power.
3. The constitution ensures liberty, freedom and for that all section of people are able to enjoy all round facilities in India.
4. The concept of social justice, humanism is boosting the society in a different way.

**5. What do you understand by constitutional framework of the Indian State? How is this framework important for Indian Democracy? (2015) 8+4=12**

Ans.: Indian constitution is a detailed document provides each and everything very clearly. If any contrast arises, we can approach to the constitution. Rights, liberty, administration, judiciary, development scheme, each and everything are mentioned extensively. The constitutional framework is tried to highlight in below.

1. Our constitution is very concerned with parliamentary democracy. People are the ultimate authority. The members of parliament are responsible towards the people.
2. Rights are ensured to all. The basic rights are given space as fundamental rights. No people are possible to discriminate on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion and so forth.
3. The directive principles are for socio political wellbeing of the states. The weaker section, unity among the people, decentralization process all are discussed in our constitution.
4. The division of power is also important. The Central government, state government, and the local self-governments; all are entrusted to their duties whatever assigned to them.

5. The separation of power is also important in our constitution. The legislature and executive are very closely functioning for the smooth running of political administration, but for observation judiciary is there.

6. Our constitution is framed as per the need of people. There are provisions of amendment.

7. The rule of constitution is also very important in Indian society. All are bound with the Constitution.

8. Our constitution is very categorical about social justice. Social, political, economic, cultural all are incorporated here.

So, these are various provisions prevailing Indian Constitution. For the social wellbeing, all are ensured to people. But it is very important for democracy like India.

1. It makes us possible to become unite and integrated.

2. The social justice ensures to all. It helps in the common development.

3. The country like India, the division of power is helping to keep balance in the society.

4. Diverse country like India, all these are very important. It ensures the right of minorities, weaker section etc.

So, we can undoubtedly say that the constitution and its various provisions are very important for the countries like India.

**6. Identify various sources of the Indian Constitution. Examine, in brief, the provisions which have been taken from these sources. 6+6=12**

Ans.: Indian constitution is not a new creation. Though it took much time for preparing it, but various things are borrowed from others. Particularly the various advanced democratic countries and their constitution and the various acts of the British administration. Various amendments, debate and discussion, cases all are the base of Indian constitution. A brief discussion is tried to give bellow.

1. India has taken various provisions from different constitutions of that time. Countries like USA, Canada, Ireland, and Australia etc. these are also followed by India's constitution framer.

2. The various acts of British administration. The Government of India Act is more prominent in this regard.

3. The UNO is also the source of Indian constitution. The preamble was derived from that. It also includes various provisions like rights, justice etc. also.

4. Time to time various cases are also the sources of Indian constitution.

5. The amendment system is also important in this regard. From time to time, amendments are happening and those are also important in it.

6. Views of prominent personalities are also important in our constitution.

So, there are various sources to formulate the Indian constitution. We can discuss about the various constitutional amendment as well as influences of various Acts in the following manner.

1. India followed several models of foreign constitutions.

a. From UK; India took the provision like nominal head, cabinet system, parliamentary form of government, bicameral legislature etc.

b. From USA, written constitution, fundamental rights, Supreme Court, provision of states, independence of judiciary etc. are taken.

c. from the USSR, the fundamental duties and five year planning are taken.

d. Canada is a federation with a strong centre. So, India followed the same, the central government is much more powerful than state.

2. Second one is the government of India Act, 1935. It was the mini constitution.

a. there were 321 sections and 13 Scheduled to run the administration. The Present Indian Constitution is following those provisions right now.

b. the federal system is also initiated in that by that very Act.

c. there was a provision of federal executive who acts with the aid and advice of Council of Ministers.

So, Indian constitution is not a single day phenomenon, we borrowed all the provisions from different sources.

**7. Discuss the centre- state relations in India. Why is the centre so powerful under the federal arrangement in India? 8+4=12**

Ans. India is a federal country with clear division of power between centre and state governments. But the governments are interdependent in different matter and sometime scholar's questions about the Indian federalism. .whatever may be, there is very integral relation in the administration policy and system.

Legislative relation:

The administration system is very clear that the central government is vested with 97 subjects, the state government 66 subject and the concurrent list with 47 subjects. The residuary powers are with the central government. But due to necessity in the administration, demand of the representatives, or special attention from the upper house; the parliament can interfere more matters besides their vested provisions. So, the administration relation is vital in nature.

Administrative relation:

The execute powers of the state should be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws of the union parliament and not impede or prejudice the executive power of the union.

Financial relation:

States are greatly dependent on centre. Constitution provides inadequate sources of revenue to states. Therefore they have to depend on the centre for subsidies and contributions. The grants in aid and the subsidies are very important for the states.

In the time of emergency, the state government may lose their existence, and then the administration system would come under the guidance of central government. So, there is an inseparable relation between state governments with the central one.

Central government is powerful:

1. India is a diverse country and there is a tendency of secessionist among the states. So, it tries to strong the integration.
2. The constitutional framer put it view the centralising tendency with a strong government in centre.
3. We need a balance development and for that a strong government can makes it possible.
4. The geographical location and the history are very critical and for the security and safety; a strong government is supported by all.

So, from the positive point of view, for the diverse country like India, the demography, population and functionaries of the government demand a strong central government.

**8. How can the accountability of Parliamentary Democracy be ensured in India. Examine. 12**

Ans.: Administration is related with three branches, Executive, legislature and judiciary. The executive branch is related with execution of policy and programmes. But their activities are checked by legislature. They cannot do anything without permission of legislature. No act, finance or any other matter can be perform without the permission of legislature. Similarly, the judicial review or the judicial system is crucial in providing justice to all. No person, government can violate the rights of people. Everybody can approach in judiciary. So, there is a mutual relation for the check and balance of administration.

So besides legislature, executive and judiciary other various processes we can highlight in the following manner.

- 1: Role of media is very emphatic to check the administrative system. It is the responsibility of media to go through every administration neutrally.
2. Interest groups are also no longer behind it. For a particular interest the incessant struggling may help to ensure rights and administration system are under the control of it.
3. Voluntary Organizations are very active in these days. It is not possible to pressurise personally the administration and for that unity is must. NGO or Voluntary organizations are formally pressurising the administration system.
4. Civil society is also one of the dominants organizations to control the state administration. The administration must be accountable to the people and the society as a whole.
5. Citizen's charters are also important and government are bound to do as per the provision laid in it. The charters are formal recognised statement for the sake of people.
6. Right to information is also very important mechanism in this regard. Whenever all are for the sake of public, they have the right to know about this. So, the administration is under the vigil of people and makes it accountable.

7. Social audit is also very important to check the government mechanism. Whenever they will be responsible towards any bod for their service, the works will be more transparent. The service and interest must be balance for god governance.

So these are the policies we generally applied for controlling the administration and more accountable.

**9. Discuss the important features of parliamentary democracy in India. How is the parliament accountable to the people in the country? 6+6=12**

Ans.: India is not only a democratic country, but also parliamentary one. There are two houses, upper house and the lower house. India is the largest democracy in the world and the two parliaments have been functioning very well. In the following few lines the features are tried to highlight.

1. Accountability of the executive to the parliament is maintained in India. The government cannot spend a rupee without the permission of parliament.
2. The minister must be responsible to the parliament; if he is not a member of parliament, he must be a member with in six month.
3. Role of opposition: in the parliament role of opposition is very important to keep articulate and check and balance in their functioning.
4. The debate is very important in parliament for taking decision. The parliament session makes it possible.
5. The question hour, zero hour, no confidence all are maintained in parliament. It is very strong mechanism to control the parliament.
6. The various committees are appointed to study thoroughly and which saves time as well as money.

All the members are accountable to both parliaments as well as to the people. The members are representing the people of his own constituency. Ultimately the parliament is responsible to the people.

1. The parliamentarians are directly or indirectly elected by the people. So, being the Member of Parliament, he or she is collectively responsible to the people.
2. The opposition party try to focus the issues and try to influence the society in favour of them and against the government.
3. The debate or discussions all are broadcasted by television or news channel and for that the parliamentarian are responsible to the people.
4. The committees are also helpful to be accountable of parliament to the people.
5. The motion of confidence is very important, if any suspicion arisen regarding the shortage of members in favouring any policy or programmes, the opposition can demand no confidence motion.

So, these are the major processes that the parliament is accountable to people. The election is the major process because the entire parliamentarians are keen to get re-elected. So, the satisfaction is very important to continue the parliamentarian government.

**10. What makes India a federal state? How is federalism practised in India?  
6+6=12**

Ans. India is the largest democratic country of the world. There are two types of government have been working in their respective area. The clear division of power and functions makes the state more federal. In the following few lines the nature of Indian federalism is tried to highlight.

1. There are two types of government, state and central. The major subjects are under the authority of central government and state governments are not beyond that.
2. Rigidity of amendment is very strong feature of federation. Our government has been following the same.
3. The clear distribution of subjects makes it very transparent. Though the central government has been enjoying more power and even extra power, but the clear distribution makes it more effective in federation.
4. Bicameralism is another important feature of federalism. The upper house is the representation of states.
5. Independent judiciary is very important for federal state and India have it. We have an independent judiciary right now.
6. Written constitution is very important for federal government. We have a constitution comprising 395 articles with a lot of schedules and various chapters.

Though from the above discussion we are sure that India is a really federal country but the functioning is somehow different. There are some unitary features also.

1. The independent judiciary is not only independent, but it is single judiciary system. So, it is anti-federal character.
2. The upper house must be represented in equal manner, but there is no equality in the representation of upper house.
3. The single citizenship makes it more unitary that there is only one identity. The Indian is the identity here.
4. The flexibility of amendment procedure makes it anti federal in nature. India has both rigid as well as flexible in the amendment procedure.
5. The All India Services makes it somehow unitary rather than federal in nature. The central rules and regulation are getting more response for this.
6. The emergency provision makes the system in to a single state. The state has nothing to do after imposition.

So, India is not a pure federal country but we cannot reject it stanchly. India is a quasi-federal state.

**11. Discuss comprehensively the ideological bases of the Indian state. 12**

Ans.: India got her Independence in the year 1947. The constitution framers really faced trouble to incorporate various policy and programmes. But they tried to give their best at that time. Undoubtedly in the very tender age, various ideological influences were there. So a brief discussion is tried to highlight below.

1. The colonialism had a reverse effect in Indian society. The bitter experience is around 200 years under the subjugation of others really unbearable for any community. The exploitative attitude and business oriented mentality makes the society anti-colonial and which was reflected in the later period of Indian society.

2. Then the liberal ideology is reflected in our society. The then world had an experience of liberal movement and with India many countries got freedom. So, all the countries more or less accepted the liberal ideas. The human liberty, rights, free choice are become a factor for that.

3. The idea of socialism is also very important. Nehru, the main architect of the nation was very crucial to establish socialism in India. The plan developments, the government property all are important in Indian society. Till date we the people are following the socialism in spite of capitalist idea or the Global Liberal Private system.

4. India got the base from Gandhism, Gandhi the father of the nation gives us various ideas. The local self-government, the decentralization, hand loom or the local product, social integration, ahimsa, non-cooperation in evil activities all are very important and Gandhi gave us those things. Even his ideas got constitutional recognition.

5. Secularism is another ideology India has been following. India is a diverse country and various major religion of the world is practising here. So, the secularism is very fundamentally accepted by the society and constitution gives recognition also.

So, these are the base of India society. Undoubtedly, ideological influence makes all of us under the same umbrella. Though there are various ideologies have been functioning but it is sure that all are important for our social integration.

**12. What is the nature of federalism in India? What are the main areas of frictions/chaos between Centre and state? 6+6=12**

Ans.: India is a federal country with a clear division of power and functions between Centre and state governments. But the federal system is something debatable. There are some unitary features in the whole process and for that Indian federalism is unique in the world politics. Sometime it says as quasi federal system. The nature of Indian federalism is try to discuss as bellow.

1. There are two types of states i.e. Central government and the state Governments and between these two a clear division of power constitutionally recognised. But problem is as per the federal norms the residuary powers should be vested in the hands of state. But in India, those are in the hands of central government.

2. Written constitution is also an important feature of Indian federal system. But problem is the single constitution managing everything. For the proper federalism, there should be state constitutions.

3. There is single judicial system in India and which is something problematic for the federal state. The states are not empowered the judicial power.

4. Indian federalism provides single citizenship and which is anti-federal in character.

5. Indian federalism is empowered to impose emergency power and in the time of emergency, the state administration is generally comes under the central government.

6. There is upper house with a considerable number of representations from states but problem is there is no equal representation in it.

So, these are the various federal character is found in Indian society. We can say that it is the combination of both unitary and federal character.

Centre states relation is something problematic due to over emphasise on the Central administration. But our constitution is very crucial in maintaining the centre state relation.

1. The emergency power is against the state authority, so no state is in favour of it.
2. The financial relation is something problematic; the central government got more emphasis in this regard.
3. No state has the power to go out from the union of India and that makes critical in political adjustment.
4. The unequal representation in the upper house also anti federal. So, in the parliament there is dominance of particular few states.
5. The unequal distribution of power is also a factor; the major powers are in the hands of central government.
6. Single citizenship may give us unity and integrity but it is sure that the states like Jammu and Kashmir, people are very keen to get dual citizenship.

So, though the centre state relation is very systematically maintaining but there are lots of problem with in it.

### **13. What are the factors responsible for the growth of Indian Nationalism? Discuss.**

**12**

Ans.: India's independence is not a single day outcome. People of India fought around two hundred years to oust the British from India. Indian people developed nationalism to fight against the British. There are various factors behind the growth of Indian nationalism.

1. The **geography** is one of the major factors of Indian nationalism. Actually there may be diversity among the people, but the geographical location gives us interconnectedness among Indian.
2. **Language** is also important; thousands of languages are used in India. On the basis of language, the nationalism grew i.e. The Assamese nationalism, the Bengali Nationalism, the Marathi Nationalism etc. but ultimately all are Indian in nature.
3. **Culture** also helped in the growth of Indian Nationalism. The Indian culture tied us since the time immemorial. There may be Hindu, Marathi, Sikh, Punjabi, Assamese, Bengali and so forth, but it is sure that all are Indian at last.
4. **History** is also important in the growth of Indian nationalism. The experience of colonial exploitation really makes fed up and for that they were compelled to unite against the British.
5. **Leadership** is also important to developed nationalism in Indian society in that time. Various leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Naoroji, Gokhale, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Maulana Kalam, Jinnah, Saikat Ali all were very prominent leaders of that time. So, we cannot negate the role of leadership in the development of Indian Nationalism.

6. **Ideology** had a major role in the creation of Indian nationalism. Actually the world society is very accepted the liberal ideology and wants the freedom from any kind of domination. India was also in favour of that.

7. The **worldly system** also important, the Nazism, Fascism all were very active and strong at that time. So, the nationalism of German, French, Italian people gave teaching to the Indian people.

8. **Education:** the then education also very important, the writings of various intellectual had a tremendous impact upon the people. The poetry, novel, biography, historical description all had influence at that time. Song were also very popular in those days.

So, these are the major factors helped in the creation of nationalism in Indian society. The nationalism is the base of Indian freedom movement.

**14. Examine the significance of Panchayat raj institutions in bringing about democratic decentralization.** **12**

Ans. The Panchayat Raj is a mechanism of decentralised democracy. Democracy tries to penetrate to the grass root level by Panchayat. It gives us direct participation in the decision making body. There since independence, in the rural area it has been functioning well. In the process of democratic decentralization panchayat is vital and its significance is tried to highlight here.

The success of democracy depends on the decentralization of power. Through this system of Panchayat people can obtain their democratic rights. Through this system, power can be properly decentralized and every individual can get the scope to develop his or her personality fully and properly.

The local self-governmental institutions are the best centres for imparting democratic thoughts and education. People prefer democracy because they want to live in an environment of equality and liberty.

The Panchayat creates that scope for enjoying democracy. It is through these local self-governments that the local problems can be considered and solved adequately and properly. It also reduces the heavy responsibilities of the central and the state governments and establishes democracy in a wider context.

Since the members of the local self-government are local people, they can realize and understand the gravity of local problems more seriously than the administrators of the State or Central government and can properly solve them.

In local self-government, the members have close and intimate contact with the local people. Naturally, it remains rather free from corruption and acts with real social welfare motif.

To implement various economic planning in local and regional levels the local self-government institutions are far more helpful than the state or central government. It also inspires the local people to actively participate in various governmental activities.

The Local Self-government generally unites the people with democracy and encourages them to participate in its activities without any bias or prejudice. Naturally, it can consolidate the

political values and faith of ordinary people and thereby influences the political activities and political culture of the people.

Moreover, both the central and the state governments can make various administrative experiments through these local self-governments.

It thus, enables the ordinary people to take part or make active participation in the lowest level of administration. Naturally, the political socialization of local people becomes possible.

Moreover, the local self- government is conducive to equality and liberty and the perfect medium for satisfying the needs and grievances of the people at local and regional

**15. Discuss the role and powers of the Indian Parliament. 6+6=12**

**Ans. See answer of 19**

**16. Discuss the composition of Indian parliament. Elaborate the role of the speaker in the Lok Sabha. 6+6=12**

**Ans. See answer of 19**

**17. What are the functions of Parliament in India? Critically evaluate the functioning of parliament in India in recent times. 6+6=12**

**Ans. See answer of 19**

**18. Make a comparison between the powers and positions of the two houses in the Indian Parliament. 12**

**Ans. See answer of 19**

**19. How does Lok Sabha enjoy more powers and privileges compared to the Rajya Sabha? Elaborate. Do you feel that the Rajya Sabha is an unnecessary chamber? 8+4=12**

**Ans.: Composition:**

1. **President:** he is not a member of the parliament, but an inseparable part of it. President can summon the session; he also can dismiss the parliament. More over without his consent no bill regards as act. So, he is also a part of Indian Parliament.

2. **Rajya Sabha,** the upper house consisting of 250 members. They are indirectly elected by the people. As per population pattern, the members are elected to the parliament for six years.

3. **Lok Sabha,** consisting of 545 members and they are directly elected by the people. The government or the Ministry is responsible to the Lok Sabha. They have to prove their majority in the parliament. They are concerned with various acts including money bill.

**Powers of Parliament/ Functions of parliament/Role of parliament:**

1. The main responsibility of the Parliament is to make laws. It can make laws on all subjects are mentioned in the Union list and the State list. It can also make a law on the subjects of residuary power. No bill will be regarded as passed by the Parliament unless both the Houses approve of it.

2. The Parliament can also amend the Constitution. In passing some amendment bills it needs simple majority, and in others special majority of the House. In case of a difference between the two Houses over an amendment bill, ultimately the voice of the Lok Sabha prevails.
3. The Parliament has to approve the ordinances and the proclamation of emergency issued by the President.
4. The Parliament exercises control over the executive. It is the highest forum where the government policies can be discussed and criticised.
5. The elected members of both house of the Parliament participate in the election of the President. All the members of the Parliament participate in the election of the Vice-President.

#### **Privileges to Lok Sabha:**

1. The money bill can be passed only in Lok Sabha. Though it is send to the upper house, they can propose something reform only. That proposal may not be accepted by Lok Sabha. So, they have privilege in this regard.
2. The no confidence motion can be proposed only in Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha members are the directly elected by the people, so they have to prove majority in the parliament. The upper house is not a factor here.
3. In the election of speaker, the lower house has the privileges. The elect and also can remove them. Upper house is not concerned with the speaker or its election.
4. The ministers are collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. They have to prove their majority.
5. The Rajya Sabha empowers the Lok Sabha to take decision in the state list. So, Lok Sabha has privileges in certain matter.

#### **Role of speaker:**

1. The speaker conducts the house.
2. He/she maintains discipline and decorum of the house.
3. He/she decides whether a bill is money bill or not.
4. He permits to move various kinds of motions like adjournment motion, no confidence motion, motion of censure etc.
5. He prepares the agenda for discussion in the parliament.
6. He also chairs the joint session of parliament.

We can say that in the parliamentary system, he is very dominant in position.

#### **Critical evaluation of Functioning in present day:**

1. The parliamentarians are too much concerned with party politics. This is narrow in reality.
2. Last few years experienced the coalition government and for that they were unable to take immediate and strong decision.

3. The parliamentarians are most of them criminal and corrupt background. So, there is no place for moral personality.

4. Sometime, we are compelled to feel that there is lack of good leadership in the parliament. Sometimes, although leaders are ok; but others are collectively laymen.

5. Efficient and vocal, knowledgeable persons are side-line from the main system. They are kept outside.

So, these are the criticisms we can raise against the present functioning. But whatever may be in a diverse country like India, they are really leading the society from the front.

## **20. How the constitution of India was made? Examine.**

**12**

**Ans.:** India is a democratic country with federal system of government. The vastness and complexity of the society, requires a written formal constitution. At present India possesses the largest constitution of the world. To prepare the constitution, a constituent committee was made and in 2 years, 11 months, 18 days the constitution came in a formal shape. We can raise the following sources regarding the preparation of Indian Constitution.

1. The Indian Constitution is the direct format of the Indian government act of 1935. The maximum provisions of government of India act are taken into account. The division of power, economic administration, and political administration all are taken from this.

2. Other various acts like Government of India Act 1858, Indian Council act 1972, Indian Council act 1992, Indian Council act 1909, and Government of India act 1919 all are also important.

3. India followed various constitutions like UK, USA, France, Canada, Ireland, Russia, Australia etc. Various provisions are derived from the other constitutions. The fundamental rights, fundamental duties, directive principles of state policy, amendment system, federalism all are followed from others.

4. The UNO has also important role in the inspiration of Indian constitution makers. The International perspectives are tried to incorporate in it.

5. Indian constitution tries to maintain the importance of time and space. Therefore there is a provision of amendments and from the initial stage the constitutions has been changing. Amendment is also the source of Indian constitution.

6. The verdict of different time is also the source of Indian Constitution. The landmark judgement is important in Indian society.

7. The lecture or inputs of different prominent are also the sources of Indian constitution. The objective resolution of Nehru is very important in the framing of Indian Constitution.

So these are important source for the formation of Indian constitution.

## **21. Discuss the procedure of law making in India.**

**12**

**Ans.:** India is a parliamentary democratic country and the parliament has the sole responsibility to make laws in the central level. They have also the power to delete or dismiss any law whenever it seems unnecessary. So, the constitutional provisions, various acts, procedures may be changed whenever necessary. Actually the scope is comprises with each and every matter of India; politics, economy, society, internal and external relation of India so and so forth. There are other organization like judiciary has the power to look at the

laws and they may be critical about it. Therefore, the verdict or judgements of judiciary are also important in Indian mechanism. In the state level the state assemblies are responsible for making laws.

Actually, the governments are formed by the members having majority in number in the parliament for central government and for state it is in state Assemblies. The proposed law must be passed by them. The majority members must support the proposals and whenever both the parliament accepts unanimously then it is send to the assent of the President for central government and Governor for state government.

Actually the demands for new bill or amend the existing bill, there must have certain steps in the parliament. First, the proposals come from the demand of the people or innovative ideas.

Then the government authority frames the laws and after that it has to ratify or inputs from different ministries. After that it is placed before the parliament and seeks a great debate on it. After getting majorities support, the bill is send for the approval of president. Whenever he signed, then it becomes law.

In the process of amendment laws, there are two ways maintained; one is simple majority and the other is rigid one. In simple majority, the majority members support is essential and the rigid system, 2/3 members of the parliament must support the bill and those must be approved by majority of state parliaments.

Again the division of power is maintained in the execution. The parliament has enjoying viable role than the state governments. Again rule of law is also maintained in Indian society.

## **22. When did Fundamental duties included in the Constitution of India? Discuss the importance of the Fundamental Duties for strengthening democracy in India.**

### **12**

Ans.: Fundamental duties are included in the year 1976 in the time of Janata government in centre. These are very important to preserving social integration and for the profound development of the state. The fundamental duties are very mutual and all are incorporated in it. The base of democracy is tried to strengthen by it. A brief discussion is try given bellow.

1. Fundamental duties are concerned with the respect for ideal institutions like national flag, emblem, National anthem, parliament etc.
2. It also tries to uphold and protect sovereignty, Unity, and integrity of India.
3. The noble idea of the freedom movement must be preserve and cherish in our day today life.
4. The rich heritage of Indian culture must be protected.
5. The individual and collective activity must be rise so far as possible for the development of India.
6. Public property should be protected and avoid violence is important for the development of India.
7. All are bound to protect the country and whenever requires then they must serve the nation also.
8. To strengthen the democratic value and human resource, the guardians are responsible for the education of their children.

So, these are the fundamental duties and through these India tries to strengthen her power. The Fundamental duties are not for a section of people, it is for all. For the develop nation, to achieve the democratic values; we the people must bound to maintain all these.

1. First fundamental duties are concerned for all.
2. The national property, individual property, their day today life all are incorporated here.
3. The social, political, historical, economic and even moral values are given emphasis here.

From the above discussion, we are sure that the democratic value can be ensure through the fundamentals duties in Indian society.

**23. Discuss the ways in which legislature can exercise control over the working of bureaucracy in India. 12**

**Ans.:** The political leaders are the Ruler of the state, but the bureaucrats are the real ruler of in the administrative system. The administration system is only possible if there is nexus between the political and bureaucrats. Actually the politicians are layman and they have to depend upon the bureaucrat. So, the bureaucrats have to control by them. There are various provisions in this regard.

1. The policy and programmes are in general prepared by the bureaucrats but those must be passed by the legislators; so for that they have to wait and depend upon them.
2. The wish and aspirations of the ruling party is tried to focus by them. Actually they are responsible to them.
3. There are provisions of transfer, promotion; the government can take action at any moment.
4. Government can appoint various commissions whenever it requires to justify the activism of the bureaucrats.
5. Without the recognition of parliament, without the consent of parliament, the bureaucrats even the government cannot spend a pie from the government fund.
6. For any major amendment of the bureaucratic system, it must be passed by the parliament. So, the legislator controls the system.
7. The planning and the budget is also a mechanism for the controlling of bureaucrats. They are bound to do as per planning.
8. The decentralization process is also very important mechanism for the bureaucratic control. The legislation process is also decentralised and which is important mechanism for controlling them.

So, these are various mechanisms for controlling the bureaucrats by the legislators. But for the development of society, the bureaucrats must be given freeness in implementation process. The experiences of them help in the whole policy mechanism. So, there should be comfort relation among them.

**24. Examine the role of Fundamental rights in ensuring and promoting individual liberty. What kind of legal remedies are guaranteed in case of violation of the Fundamental rights in India? 12**

**Ans.:** Fundamental rights are inseparably related with every citizen. For the profound development, these rights are necessary. These are justiciable; people can approach court for any type of threatening of these. Actually it is very concerned for individual liberty. We can discuss it in the following manner.

1. The first fundamental rights ensure equality of all. Equal opportunity in public life, no provision of discrimination on the basis of sex, caste, class, place of birth, religion and so forth. It also abolishes untouchability, title of the people and so forth. So, individual liberty can be promoted by these. (Art. 14-18)
2. Second fundamental right is freedom. Freedom is provided to do any job which must not be against the state. Political, economic, social, organizational all these are given to people. Within the state and not against the state; people can do anything for their own personal or community development. (Art.19-22)
3. Right against exploitation, it has employment of children in hazardous site, human trafficking is also strongly opposed by this right. (Art. 23-24)
4. Art. 25-28; right to religion is also ensured. Actually anybody can have faith in any religion, it is his or her personal choice. Nobody can restrict the people to enjoy religion. Nothing can be imposed.
5. Right for culture and education to preserve and promote his or her life is also important. Here the minorities are very important because in the majoritarian role, their rights may be under threatening.
6. The last types of right is constitutional remedies and ensured in the article 32. It is related with any provision of the constitution under threatening; the court is entrusted for the protection of it.

So, it is very clear that the fundamental rights are very much emphatic about the individual freedom, liberty and so forth. For the profound development all these are important.

There are various provisions for the protection of fundamental rights.

1. The court is responsible for the protection of fundamental rights. People can approach the court for any type of violation of rights.
2. There is also the provision of rule of law. Judicial review is also helpful in the preservation and protection of fundamental rights.
3. There are some other provisions like mandamus, certiorari, habeas corpus, prohibition, quo warranto all these are given in the judicial system.
4. Another important system is independent judiciary which makes possible to approach for all the people of India.

**25. What are the provisions for the decentralization process in India? Do you think these provisions have strengthened democracy in India? 6+6=12**

**Ans.:** Indian government is concerned about the grass root development, specially the villages. Democracy in the real sense of the term is penetrating power in the grass root level. So there are few provisions in the India Administration system so that people can participate in the decision making process in every day basis.

1. The political administration has a provision of panchayat and urban local self-government. There is three stairs of Panchayat Raj in India, Village, Intermediate and the District level. Similarly, for urban area there are town committees, municipal corporations and the Metropolitan Corporation. So, it ensures the political participation at grass root level in the society. The emancipation of political democracy is tried to ensure by this.

2. There is also the administrative mechanism in the grass root level. The decentralization of power is also try to maintain by the secretary of panchayat, and many others government officials. They are permanently handling the government activities.

3. Various schemes like MGNREGA, Indira Awas Yojana, various pension schemes, NRHM all these facilities are provided to the local people. Actually providing all this base of the society is tried to improve. The development is penetrated to the remote area, poor; backward all the people are also tried to incorporate in it.

4. The reservation system is also a kind of decentralization in Indian system. There are various reservation criteria, so that each and every community can participate in the policy making process. It may be political, economic, and bureaucratic and so forth. All these are very important steps to tackle each and everything.

So, decentralization is a way to ensure participation as well as decision making system. The local people are also provided in the process of implementation also. So, participatory democracy is also possible by all these.

Actually the decentralization process is very much concerned with strengthening democracy. The institution has affirmative result so far. In the following few lines it tries to discuss.

1. It strengthens the participatory democracy in the real sense of the term.

2. The public of the grass root level are becoming conscious about their rights and privileges.

3. The reservation system of women and other weaker section is also helpful to strengthen the society.

4. It has been helping to develop the grass root level as per the wish and aspiration of the local people.

5. The authorities are more or less responsive and they are accountable to the local people.

If we criticise in negative way, our democracy is becoming more corrupt, critical and brutish. The power is given to a section of people but the utilization is totally wrong. It also hampers the balanced development of the society.

## **26. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**

**5**

Directive Principles of state policy is an inseparable part of Indian Constitution. From article 36 to 51, Indian constitution ensures various socio economic facilities for the people. It bears the following principles:

1. Directive Principles of state policies are not justiciable.

2. These are socio-economic-political in nature. All the problems and prospects are tried to incorporate in it.

3. The principles are nothing long term policy and benefit is cannot realise instantly.

4. It bears the principle like decentralization, uniform civil code, international peace, education for all. So, it tries to accomplish each and every factor.

5. It helps in the governance process. The policy and programmes are prepared on the basis of it.

So, these are the characteristics has been bearing by directive principles of state policy in India.

## **27. Special powers of Rajya Sabha**

**5**

**Ans:** Though the power is vested to both the houses, but we can differentiate it. Rajya Sabha, though indirectly elected, but it is never dissolved in any circumstances. It has been enjoying the following powers.

1. The resolution to remove the vice president can be originate in Rajya Sabha.
2. Rajya Sabha can propose the central government passing a bill of state government by 2/3 majority.
3. Rajya Sabha can propose to create All India Services for the greater interest of the state.
4. In the time of emergency, Rajya Sabha prevails powers, because it is a house never dissolve completely.
5. Rajya Sabha can oppose the bill passed by Lok Sabha, they have the power to stay money bill for 14 days also.

So, these are the power of the Rajya Sabha something different than the Lok Sabha.

## **28. Democracy in India**

**5**

Indian democracy is something unique than others. From the beginning it tries to follow different best constitution and apply the best policies in it. It has been carrying the following principles.

1. Indian democracy is participatory democracy. People can participate in the election process.
2. It is the mixture of both, direct and indirect democracy. Lok Sabha and assembly, are directly elected chambers and at the same time upper house and the state councils are indirectly elected chambers.
3. In Indian Democracy, multi-party system is prevailed. There are various national and the regional party are in fray in the time of election.
4. Indian democracy is the largest democracy of the world. All the adult people are eligible to participate in election.
5. Unlike others, here also a considerable number of organizations like NGO, Voluntary Organizations etc. have tremendous role in it.

So, these are the various principles we can find in Indian democracy.

## **29. Procedure for amending the constitution of India**

**5**

There are three methods of amending the Constitution. But Article 368 of the constitution which lays down the procedure for amendment mentions two methods.

1. An amendment of the constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either house of Parliament and when a bill is passed in each house.

i. By a majority of total membership of that house.

ii. By a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and there upon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the term of the Bill.

Most of the provisions of the constitution can be amended by this procedure.

2. For amending certain provisions a special procedure to be followed,

i. A Bill for the purpose must be passed in each house of Parliament by a majority of total membership of the house,

ii. By a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting and

iii. It should be notified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states before the Bill is presented to the President for assent.

### **30. The Mountbatten Plan**

**5**

**Ans.** The Mountbatten Plan is a plan proposed by the British government announced on 3 June 1947 that included these principles:

1. Principle of Partition of India was accepted by the British Government; two new independent countries were emerged on the basis of that.
2. Successor governments would be given dominion status.
3. Implicit right to secede from the British Commonwealth.

So, India and Pakistan is the outcome of the Mountbatten Plan.

### **31. Role of the governor**

**5**

Governor is the head of the state. They are appointed for five years and conventionally he is appointed in other states where he does not belong. The central government appoints the governors as a mediator between centre and state. The formal appointment is done by president on the advice of the Prime Minister and also has to consult with the Head of the state government. Government is the highest position in a state.

1. Governor is the head of the state. He has to accept all the bills passed by the state government.

2. He is the mediator of the central and state government. Being he is appointed by the central government, he is responsible to the central government also.

3. He has some discretionary power. He can send a bill for the attention of the central government.
4. In the time of emergency, he enjoyed much more power. He can write the perilous situation to the central government at any time.
5. He appoints various office bearers. He conducts the oath taking ceremony not only for the Government ministry, but the judicial personalities also.

So, these are the various functions have to perform in the state. For the proper administrative system; his role is really appreciable here.

### **32. The Government of India act**

**5**

**Ans.:** the government of India act 1935 is the exact format of present Indian constitution. Maximum numbers of provisions are taken from that act. The major provisions are highlighted here.

1. It is the Act which formed the all India federation consisting of the British provinces and princely states.
2. Diarchy is introduced in the administrative system. Various provisions are kept under the central government and in the state the governor general administrated some local issues.
3. In this act the provincial autonomy is also accepted. There is also clear division of power among the central and state government.
4. Federal court is also established by this act of 1935.
5. The governor is appointed the provincial head of the state and which is still we the people are following.

So, these are the major provisions we the present governments have been following.

### **33. The Indian voting behaviour**

**5**

**Ans.:** India is a democratic country and it is the largest democracy in the universe. All the adult citizen of India can have to select their political administrator from time to time. The government is the wish and aspiration of people. So, the voting behaviour is a very important factor in India.

1. The multi-party system gives options for all, they can choice what they prefers.
2. The trend of young generation in casting vote is surpassing the others; specially the elder person.
3. For a longer period there was one party domination, then coalition politics and this time people prefer a stable single party in the centre. So, BJP emerged as the single majority party in the parliament.
4. Anti-incumbency is also a system we can found here. People try to prefer alternate groups in the administrative system.
5. Caste, religion, even gender is a matter in Indian Politics. So, there is so much possibility of bias politics.

So, these are the various behavioural transformations in the political system in Indian society.

### **34. Linguistic reorganization of states**

**5**

ans.: India is a diverse country in language, culture, religion and so forth. So, there are various demand conglomerated the Indian society. Language is also one of the major factors for the demand of states in India. A few examples are tried to highlight below.

1. The Maratha speaking people formed the state of Maharashtra. For a longer time, they were scattered in different states.
2. Telangana, Andhra Pradesh is also similar example in this regard. They have initiated fight since 1950's.
3. The state Kerala is also organised on the basis of language.
4. Assam is also suffered from the linguistic disputes for a longer time, but solved recognising others.
5. Bidharva and Punjabi Chuba are also important in the formation of state on the basis of language.

So, language is one of the major factors for reorganization of state. For the language problem, Fazal Ali commission was initiated in the year 1956.

### **35. Short note on “the Regional party”**

**5**

Ans. India is land of diverse population and at the same time ensures multi-party system so that the interest of all section of people can be availed through political participation. Therefore various dominant regional political parties are emerged day by day. The major characters of regional parties are:

1. They are concerned with regional problems, sentiments etc. It also reflects the narrow nationalism.
2. The problem of relative deprivation, negligence, alienation all are major factors responsible for it emergence.
3. Regional political parties are emerged on the basis of caste, community, sentiment, ideology etc.
4. The regional parties have also importance in national politics.

Actually, in Indian political system is though dominant by Congress and then BJP as national parties, but various states have experiencing with regional sentiments. The states like Assam, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil nadu etc. are still under the purview of regional political system. So, regional political system has dominant influence in the Indian politics.

### **36. Write a brief note on political values promoted by Indian Freedom Movement.**

#### Introduction:

Indian freedom movement not only give us independence but transform the system in to a modern liberal democratic society. The authoritarian role of the British or previous ruler had thrown out and a new system have been incorporated here. The Independence Movement was a common platform of all section of people. The constitution depicts the various social, political, economic values for the collective development and co-existence.

### **Different political values:**

**Democracy:** The Indian Freedom movement popularized the democratic ideas and institutions in India. The then political platform Indian National Congress itself a democratic institution and all the decision is taken after a threadbare discussion or debate. The consensus of the people was important. Therefore in the following days, the nationalists fought for the introduction of a representative government on the basis of adult franchise. The multi-party system gives us opportunity to choose and elect our leaders. The interests of minorities are also ensured by the constitution.

**Social justice and responsibility:** There was an extensive participation of people for the sake of Indian Independence. The quest for independence developed in every hearts of Indian people, therefore the people like Abul Kalam Azad, Ambedkar and many others from different communities, class, creeds had participated. In the later period the constitution ensure social justice by various provisions like preamble, fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy and so forth. It is the responsibility of govt. to provide or give attention for the development of all. The social, economic, political security and justice must be ensure without discrimination. For any vulnerability or challenge, people may approach the judicial system also.

**Secularism:** India's freedom movement gives us the value of secularism and even got constitutional status so far. All are equal; all religious value must be respect equally. During the freedom movement, people from different religion participated for their motherland. So the contribution of all is recognised by introducing secularism in India. Though in the last moment of freedom movement, various organizations have came out with different religious affiliation, their try to polarise the society. But later period secularism got impetus and even incorporated in the constitution also. For the development of India's plural society, these values are helpful in providing justice to all.

### **Gandhian values:**

Gandhi was the prominent figure in Indian political system. Gandhi's philosophy like nonviolence, *ahimsa*, *satyagraha* and many more are still adhering by many people. His was in favour of village development, small industries like handloom, panchayat system etc. He was very critical of social discrimination. He gives equal status for all; even the life of *harijan* was also got importance in his ideals. Gandhi was the person who could unite all section of people in a diverse society like India.

### **Conclusion:**

Indian freedom Movement was one of the extremely wide movements in which different political and ideological currents merge together and which helps to enhance the unity in diversity. It also brings consciousness among the people about right, justice, and status and give us ample platform to develop ourselves.

### **36. Make a brief analysis of directive principle of state policy and development responsibility of the state.**

**Introduction:** In the part IV of Indian constitution, article 36 to 51; Directive principles of state policies are mentioned. These are innumerate for the sake of government policy and programme. These policies can be categorising as social policy, administrative policy, socio-economic policy and some international policy. These policies are not judiciable. However the judiciary cannot deny these principles.

### **Meaning of directive principles of state policy:**

The directive principles of state policies are the guideline for the policy formation of the Governments. These are the important in governance, while framing any policy; the government must ensure the directive policies. It try to establish just society. For the development of all walks of life, local, regional even international arena is taken in to account here. It is a long term policy to mitigate all the problems of present and future also. It tries to incorporate every nook and corner of the society. The policy tells that the state should strive to achieve these.

### **DPSP and development responsibility:**

All the social, political, economic issues are taken into account here. These are taken locally, nationally and even internationally; the present global problems are also try to ensure here. The articles 38, 39 very clear about the social order and welfare of the people. Their livelihood security, economic justice is also mentioned there. Art. 40 is related with panchayat system, the village level of political functioning may develop the society. Art. 41 try to provide right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness etc. Art. 42 ensures healthy environment to work, relief in the time of advance period. Like that, article 44 ensures uniform civil code, all the Indian people are under purview of same jurisdiction, same law. Art. 45, ensure education to all and it should be free and compulsory up to the age of 14. In the next article 46, the social justice is try to provide for the weaker section of the people. The economic and education especially the schedule caste and tribe are try to provide. Separation of judiciary, in Art. 50 try to promote social justice to all. Moreover, international peace and security is also tried establish by art. 52. All the policy and programmes are directly indirectly try to mention for sake of people and in the hands of government.

The Directive Principles acutely related with collective development. All the people and their problems are incorporated here. Education, health, workable environment, security of the people, state, social justice all are taken in to account. Environment, agriculture and the protection of natural resources are also get place here. So, for the sake of people and their future life, directive principles are performing and protecting all.

### **Conclusion:**

Though these principles are not judiciable, but it is sure that these are essential for the balance and customary development of the society. Through these we can imagine a developed and prosperous India in near future. It is very important to understand the value of Directive Principle of state policy.

**37. Role of speaker of Lok Sabha (2015) 5**

### **Ans. Role of speaker:**

1. The speaker conducts the house.
2. He/she maintains discipline and decorum of the house.
3. He/she decides whether a bill is money bill or not.
4. He permits to move various kinds of motions like adjournment motion, no confidence motion, motion of censure etc.
5. He prepares the agenda for discussion in the parliament.

6. He also chairs the joint session of parliament.

We can say that in the parliamentary system, he is very dominant in position.

**38. Politics of independent India has been influenced both by the legacies of colonialism and that of the freedom struggle. Do you agree with the statement? Elaborate. (2015) 12**

Ans. See the answer of question number 1 and 4

**39. RTI and Indian democracy (2015) 5**

Ans. Right to Information is a very important provision for successful democracy. In India, in the year 2005, RTI Act was passed in the parliament. By this, people can avail different public information's. The major points of RTI and Indian democracy are tried to highlight bellow.

1. It provides enormous power to people in the policy making system. Administrative system is open up by this process.
2. It makes the government officials to be accountable. They are responsible to the public.
3. It is also enhancing the participatory democracy. People can indirectly participate in the governance system.
4. It provides transparency in the administration.
5. Finally, RTI proves that people are the real owner of authority.

**40. B. R. Ambedkar and Indian Constitution (2015) 5**

Ans. Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution. Basically he was a prominent advocate and freedom fighter of India's independence movement. If we go through the constitution, his philosophical connotations are found.

1. He is a man urged for justice. There are different sections of people. India is full of heterogeneity and he tried to provide space all of them in the constitution.
2. Second one is his stand against castism. He was repeatedly experienced about the exploitation or ill treatment by the upper caste over the lower caste people. So, he advocates egalitarian society in Indian context.
3. He also in favour of religious identity and its recognition. India is secular but people are allowed to propagate their respective religion.
4. Fourthly, Ambedkar strongly supported the concept of uniformity within the state. He thus proposed to incorporate uniform civil code in the constitution.
5. He said that Art. 32, the provision for constitutional remedies is the safeguard of constitution.

So, Ambedkar and Indian constitution are inseparably related with each other. Even, he is declared as the father of Indian constitution.

**41. Assam Accord (2015) 5**

Ans. Assam Accord is a constitutional safeguard for the Assamese community. It was enacted on the very early morning of 15<sup>th</sup> August of 1985. It is the legal safeguard for Assam only. The major provisions are:

1. Here it is mentioned that people from Bangladesh irrespective of religion will be declared as illegal foreigners who entered from 25<sup>th</sup> March 1971 onwards.
2. Accordingly NIT, IIT will be established in Assam soon.
3. The ISBT is also one of the contributions of Assam Accord.
4. For the preservation of Assamese culture, the Snkardev Kalakhetra was established and it was mentioned in the Assam Accord.
5. Finally, for detecting and deporting, the tribunals were established as per the provision of Assam Accord.

So, it is an attempt to protect the Assamese community, the then AASU, AGSP deal with Central as well as state government.

**42. Write comprehensive note on coalition politics in India. To what extent Coalition Politics contributes towards strengthening parliamentary democracy in the country? (2015) 8+4=12**

Ans. Indian political system is experiencing with multi party system. Here national and regional political parties are prevailing. Undoubtedly for a period after the independence, Indian National Congress had substantial role in every election. But in late 80's to the present government, almost every government were formed on the basis of coalition. The coalition politics of India denotes the following points:

1. Being the multi party system, nobody can achieve majority in the election. Thus, coalition is a process to form the government with majority support.
2. Secondly, there are two types of coalition. One is sharing the seats before the election and other is after the election likeminded parties share the government.
3. Thirdly, in coalition politics ideology is one of the major factors in Indian system. The Rightist party keep equal distance from the left or even the centrist one. But, the distinction is not very sharp in the real politics.
4. Fourthly, sometimes coalition is occurred on the basis of common minimum programme. Even from the outside support, such types of government perform their duty.
5. Coalition government dethrone the party dominance. Today the alliance partners like NDA, UPA, and Third Front are sharper in party politics.
6. In coalition politics, the role of leadership is important. The leader should have consensus among the parties.
7. It is very weak in formation. There are chances of collapse down of government in every moment.
8. Finally, being the multi party system, the coalition politics becomes a new and permanent phenomenon.

The coalition politics is a new trend in parliamentary system. However, we can criticise from both positive and negative angle.

**From Positive points of view:**

1. It provides a space for all the party to form the government. Interestingly the smaller parties are also can took part in the governance process.
2. Through this, the dominant political parties can't be despotic. Government can't take harsh decision avoiding the smaller allied parties.
3. This is the true form of parliamentary democracy in multi party system.

**From the negative perspective:**

1. There is a perennial chance to collapse down the government. Being the interests of parties varied from one to another, so the bondage is very soft.
2. It creates clumsy to administrate in true sense. Actually getting consensus is very difficult in such system.
3. Finally, it negates the interest of common people. The allied force may give importance to their party interest in prior position.

So, in the contemporary time though such type of coalition government is forming, but it bears both positive and negative role so far.

**43. How you do asses the performance of parliamentary system in India? How do you evaluate the contribution of Indian parliament towards strengthening Indian democracy? (2015) 8+4=12**

Ans. India is a parliamentary democratic system. Since independence, the parliamentary system has been performing with multiple political choices. However, if we assess the functioning, we may get the following points.

From positive angle:

1. Being the multi party system, people can elect their best leader among many contesters. So, in parliament, their aspirations are generally focused. So, it is a vital platform to discuss all the matters of across the country in a single voice.
2. Secondly, in our parliament, representation of different members from different communities really provides a space to go thoroughly about what the real India is.
3. Thirdly, there are different committees to assess all the crucial aspects of governance. So, they try to deliver the best in this regard.
4. The role of opposition is also vital in Indian parliament. He is generally given as cabinet status in Indian politics.
5. To perform the function of the parliament, times and institutions are allocated and it helps to systematized in the functioning.
6. The members of parliament can raise their voice very openly. Actually, parliament is a common place to discuss the issues in a threadbare manner.

7. Being the provision of upper house or representative of states, it provides space to represent all the communities. Even reservation is also prevails there.
8. Finally, the regular election after fixed intervals, the separation of power, division of power really makes it a competitive parliamentary democracy. Nobody can deny the fact in this regard.

From the negative points of view:

1. Dominant of major political parties become a setback for establishing a true democracy.
2. There is no equal representation, the reservation system proves it.
3. Thirdly, parliamentarians are nothing but laymen and that is why the value of democracy is diminishing day by day.
4. The strength of politics is declining day by day. Coalition politics is a major challenge in parliamentary system.

#### **Indian parliament and Indian Democracy:**

1. For a diverse country like India, the system is more or less fit. All the people have representation so far in the decision making process.
2. Here the opposition parties also respected. They can take part in the debate and discussion. Their views are also considered in the decision making process.
3. The existence of upper house also provides space to represent all section of people. Even the indirect election is also important in this regard.
4. Finally, due to parliament and other procedures, there is no possibility of despotism.

So, more or less, the Indian parliamentary democracy is successful. If we compare with Pakistan and Bangladesh or other neighbours, India is performing in a constant manner.

#### **44. To what extent the regional political parties have been successful towards bringing a change in the federal character of Indian politics? Elaborate. (2015)**

**12**

Ans. India is a union of states, thus in true sense a federal state. India is performing parliamentary democracy with multi party system in the election fray. But if we look at the party politics, for true democracy, it provides space for people to choose with multiple options. Again the regional interests are also more or less can able to recognise in this regard. So, there is a change in bringing true federation by these political parties.

1. The regional political parties are concerned with regional interest. The emergence of these regional parties has some factors which are perennially alienated by the national parties. So, these are the political space to get involved in true federation in India.
2. Secondly, regional parties are becoming the integral part of the government. The coalition politics is becoming the permanent feature of Indian politics. It paves the space for different smaller parties to share their views.

3. Being the diverse in geopolitics, the problems are also varied in accordance with time and space. So, the representation of regional political force is helpful to touch the basic issue of area specific.
4. After a long interval, the present government is running by BJP with few allied force, though it is in majority numerically, but for future prospect, it incorporates various regional forces as their political partner. So, the national political party lost their confidence in forming the government alone. At the same time the numeric position or the state politics proves that regional political parties are occupying a respectful position. Ultimately, it proves again the present political system is close to true federation.
5. Representation of regional force is the basic character of true federal counties.

Undoubtedly, they are contributing a lot in the federal system of India. However, in a reverse form; it is a kind of challenge for true federation.

1. In true federation equal representation of states is important. But here it is an imaginary concept.
2. Secondly, couple of regional parties have tremendous and permanent influence in the national politics. But others are minimal in position. So, such type of disparity may defunct the federal character of state.
3. Thirdly, the provision of multi party system provides us political option, it is necessary. But it is vandalising the democratic ethos in every intervals.
4. In federal character, representation is more important than the political party. If there is no dominant representation, it would be meaningless.
5. Undoubtedly India is federal and regional parties are contributing a lot in this regard. But, in the governance process or practical system, why the differences. Why some political parties are remained as permanent opposition.
6. Finally, by this system, the party politics is totally vandalised in to a mockery. It is not for representation but a divisive politics only.

So, from the negative perspective, the above mentioned points we can highlight so far. But we can't negate the contribution of regional forces.

**45. What were the historical features responsible for making India a centralized federal polity? In your opinion, to what extent the centralised federal polity is responsible for the growth of a regional discontent in the country? (2015)**

**6+6=12**

Ans. India is a federal country, though it is mentioned as union of states. There are various determinants or factors contributing in the making of federation in India.

1. Whenever India got her independence, undoubtedly the then British India was unified one. But originally, different parts of India integrated by Britishers from the reign of different ruler. So, originally it was fragmented and later federated.
2. Secondly, the Government of India Act 1935 is the valid document for Indian federalism. The federation was institutionalised at that time by appointing governor in different province.

3. Seeing the diversity, the leaders were never rejected the federal character. So it was developed gradually without any resentment.
4. The independence movement was also helping in the federation of India. Actually, the struggle against the British from the same platform is also helpful in this regard.
5. The administrative division of British India is also helpful in bringing federal character of Indian political system. Provisions like British India, Princely state, and provincial India also helpful in this regard.
6. The separating tendency of different communities like Naga, Kashmiri etc. are also important to unify the all. And only true federal country can sustain such type of diversity in the real sense of the term.

Finally India becomes a true federal country and with 29 states it is functioning. But, one major thing is to be mentioned here that it is more centralised in power and functionaries. Even the trend is going stronger day by day and that is why the regional political systems have resentment over the centralising tendency.

1. Actually, there is no equal representation in the federal government and that is why the state politics are somewhat dissatisfied with the central government.
2. Again the central government is failure for the overall development of the nation. The regional issues are not given importance in the parliament and that is why the expectation of people gets disheartened.
3. Thirdly, there is a tendency of imposition by the centre over the states and which is sometimes unbearable for the regional level of administration and it fuels in the discontent.
4. The central government is one sense biased towards the state. Actually it has to address the problems in a holistic manner and that is why the distribution of central fund is contentious. No government is satisfied in the allocation of monetary policy.
5. The federation without equal representation is really problematic from structural point of view. So, the small states are dissatisfied with the present political structure.
6. Finally, being the federation was politically created on the eve of independence; however all the states have geographical as well as political structure and very prominently history. So, in spite of competitive federation, people have discontent over the system.

So, federation is there in India but it suffers setback in every steps of political functioning.

**46. Do you believe that the socio economic conditions in India responsible for adopting the policy of reservation by the Indian state? Elaborate. (2015)**

**12**

Ans. India is geographically vast country with thousands of communities have been inhabiting there. Among them, there are huge disparities in different aspects. Thus, considering this, in the directive principles of state policy or in fundamental rights too provided special attention to the underprivileged groups, vulnerable section, minorities etc. Finally, by an act passed by the parliament, the provision of reservation is incorporated. We can mention the fifth schedule and sixth schedule in this regard. However the central point is

the socio economic condition of people first. Accordingly, on the basis of community, reservation or special status is given.

If we go through the reservation system, we must extend our consent that socio economic condition is the basis of reservation system in India.

1. Originally, the system was introduced on the basis of socio economic condition. The conditions of schedule caste and schedule tribes are till date detrimental. Even the communities incorporated in other backward class also have genuine base.
2. After 60 years of independence, considerable a large number of people are BPL, they have to strive for two to three meals in a raw. So, special package is important for them.
3. There are various societies geographically excluded from the mainstream society and wich is detrimental in their economic development. So, for them reservation is important. ST people are included in this regard.
4. For the preservation of identity, culture, ethnicity etc. also reservation is important.

So these points prove that in India reservation is given on the basis of socio economic condition. But if we see the practical observation, reservation is totally biased and favouritism is there.

1. First of all for political gain reservation is given to different communities. It is a kind of government package to satisfy a community. The concept of affirmative action is nothing but used for the sake of politics.
2. There is no valid survey to justify the reservation system. Who will be the beneficiary, or incorporate in the system; these are fundamental in categorisation all these. But, we feel, there is deficiency of proper field survey.
3. The present reservation policy is related with community, case, religion etc. So, the real aspirants are denied their rights.
4. Today reservation is a kind of phenomenon, nobody hesitate to accept. People get satisfaction to get reserve category.
5. The socio economic disparity proves that the reservation policy is faulty in Indian context. So, the present system can not justify in the long run.

So, reservation in the present model is really detrimental and harmful for the country like India.